K-12 Efforts Support
60x30TX Success
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Commissioner of Higher Education
60x30TX: Texas Bold, Texas Achievable

60x30
Educated Population

Completion
Marketable Skills
Student Debt
The **60x30TX completion goal** includes a target of increasing the percentage of Texas public high school graduates enrolling directly into Texas colleges.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Percentage of all Texas public high school graduates enrolling in Texas institutions of higher education by the first fall semester after their high school graduation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Baseline Year</th>
<th>Recent Trend Years</th>
<th>Target</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2014</td>
<td>2015</td>
<td>2016</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>54%</td>
<td>53%</td>
<td>52%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>65%</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

This is one of two targets in which performance has **declined**.
Direct enrollments from high school to college are not increasing as fast as the number of public high school graduates.
Progress toward 60x30TX goals, targets

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Goal</th>
<th>Target</th>
<th>First-Year Baseline (2015)*</th>
<th>2016 Progress</th>
<th>Annual % Increase Needed</th>
<th>2030 Goal</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>60x30</strong></td>
<td>60x30 (Educated Population)</td>
<td>40.3%</td>
<td>41.0%</td>
<td>1.3%</td>
<td>60%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Completion</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Overall</td>
<td>311,340</td>
<td>321,410</td>
<td>4%</td>
<td>550,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Hispanic</td>
<td>96,657</td>
<td>103,889</td>
<td>8%</td>
<td>285,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>African American</td>
<td>38,964</td>
<td>38,813</td>
<td>4%</td>
<td>76,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Male</td>
<td>131,037</td>
<td>135,849</td>
<td>5%</td>
<td>275,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Economically Disadvantaged</td>
<td>114,176</td>
<td>119,490</td>
<td>5%</td>
<td>246,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>TX High School Graduates Enrolling in TX Higher Education</td>
<td>52.7%</td>
<td>51.9%</td>
<td>.7%</td>
<td>65%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Marketable Skills</td>
<td>Working or Enrolled Within One Year</td>
<td>78.9%</td>
<td>78.8%</td>
<td>--</td>
<td>80%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Student Debt</td>
<td>Student Loan Debt to First Year Wage Percentage</td>
<td>60%</td>
<td>60%</td>
<td>--</td>
<td>60%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Excess SCH Attempted</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>--</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Percent of Undergraduates Completing with Debt</td>
<td>49.2%</td>
<td>48.2%</td>
<td>--</td>
<td>50%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Higher Education Attainment

Texas is losing ground nationally

Source: American Communities Survey Public Use Microdata Sample 2013
College completion rate of Texas 8th grade cohort (2005-2016)

Of 8th graders enrolled in fall 2005...
- 100 of 8th graders enrolled
- 74 graduated from public high school
- 54 enrolled in higher education
- 21 received a higher education degree or certificate

Graduation Rate by Economic Status:
- 100% of 8th graders enrolled in fall 2005
- 100% of those graduated from high school
- 82% of those enrolled in higher education
- 67% of those received a higher education degree or certificate

- 92% of not economically disadvantaged graduated from high school
- 90% of not economically disadvantaged enrolled in higher education
- 82% of not economically disadvantaged received a higher education degree or certificate
- 75% of economically disadvantaged graduated from high school
- 11% of economically disadvantaged enrolled in higher education
- 12% of economically disadvantaged received a higher education degree or certificate

Source: 2017 Texas Higher Education Almanac

**Highest degree earned. Rounding may affect sum totals. The percentage receiving a certificate is 1.4%, an associate degree is 4.3%, and a bachelor’s is 15.3%, for a total of 21%.**
Texas has a growing college-age population

As one of a handful of states that is growing in its college-age population, Texas expects to produce nearly 100,000 more high school graduates in 2027 than we did in 2008.

The youthfulness of our population is one of our greatest assets.

How well we educate our children, especially our Latino children, will determine the fate of Texas in the 21st Century.
College Readiness of Direct from High School Students Enrolling in Higher Education Decreased

Statewide Percentage of Direct from High School Students in Each Fall FTIC Cohort who Enter College-Ready, By Subject

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2014</th>
<th>2015</th>
<th>2016</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Math</td>
<td>79%</td>
<td>64%</td>
<td>63%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Writing</td>
<td>86%</td>
<td>78%</td>
<td>78%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reading</td>
<td>86%</td>
<td>76%</td>
<td>76%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>All Areas</td>
<td>73%</td>
<td>58%</td>
<td>58%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
College Readiness Status of First-Time Entering Direct from High School Students: Fall 2016

Statewide
- College Ready: 58%
- Not College Ready: 42%

Two-year colleges
- College Ready: 66%
- Not College Ready: 34%

Universities
- College Ready: 82%
- Not College Ready: 18%
Texas must improve college readiness for all levels of postsecondary education

- **TSIA** 30% met the college-readiness standard in all three areas (Direct from high school, enrolled fall 2015)

- **SAT** 32% met the college-readiness standard in all areas (Public high school students in the class of 2014)

- **ACT** 26% met the college-readiness standard in all areas (dropped 1 percentage point from 2015)
  
  College readiness for African Americans is 8% and 12% for Latinos (Public high school students in the class of 2016)
High school graduates’ share of good jobs has declined in nearly every state, while associate’s degree holders’ share of good jobs has increased.

Source: Georgetown University Center on Education and the Workforce, Good Jobs that Pay Without a BA, 2017

**Over 95%** of jobs created during the recovery have gone to college-educated workers, while those with a high school diploma or less are being left behind. Those with at least some college education have captured **11.5 million of the 11.6 million jobs** created during the recovery.

Source: Georgetown University Center on Education and the Workforce, America’s Divided Recovery: College Haves and Have-Nots, 2016
2016 Graduation and Persistence: Two-year Institutions

Status after three years (2013 Entering Cohort)

- College Ready
- Not College Ready

Graduated
- 22%
- 13%

Graduated or Still Enrolled
- 59%
- 38%
2016 Graduation and Persistence: Universities

Status after 6-years (2010 Entering Cohort)

- Graduated: 64%
- Not College Ready: 28%
- Graduated or Still Enrolled: 74%
- College Ready: 42%
Aligning K-12 initiatives with 60x30TX goals

**Improve college and career readiness**
- The Texas Legislature appropriated about $70 million per year for developmental education in the FY18/19 budget.

**Enhance advising regarding postsecondary options**
- Dual credit and early college high schools must advise students on the importance of selecting the right college coursework
- Improve financial literacy and understanding of how and why to pay for higher education
- Increase funding for Advise TX to expand to more high schools

**Improve teacher preparation/education**
Aligning K-12 initiatives with *60x30TX* goals

- **Support professional development opportunities**

- **Expand the high school to higher education pipeline**
Texas prosperity and innovation depends on extensive and meaningful collaboration among P-12, higher education, and the workforce.

If we want to keep good, high-paying jobs in Texas, we must collaborate to produce an educated and well-trained workforce.